A photograph of the Blanco Telescope, a large white dome-shaped structure, set against a dark night sky filled with stars. The telescope is the central focus, with its dome and base visible. The sky is a deep black, densely populated with stars of various colors and magnitudes. The overall scene is a clear, dark night sky.

Blanco
Telescope
(Cerro Tololo
Inter-American
Observatory,
Chile)

Calibration of Photometric Redshifts from Clustering in the Dark Energy Survey

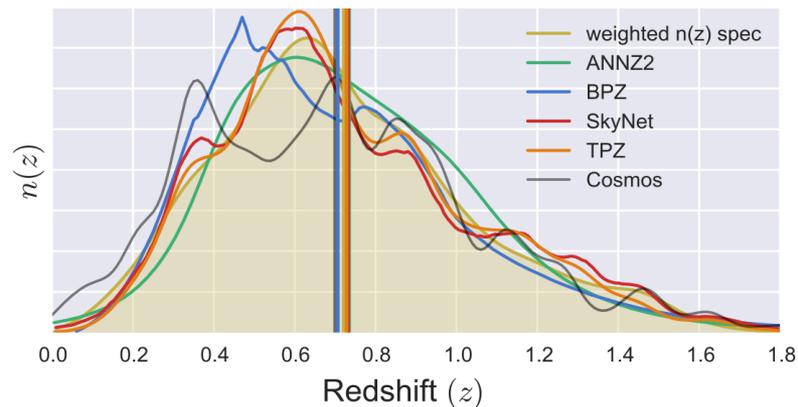
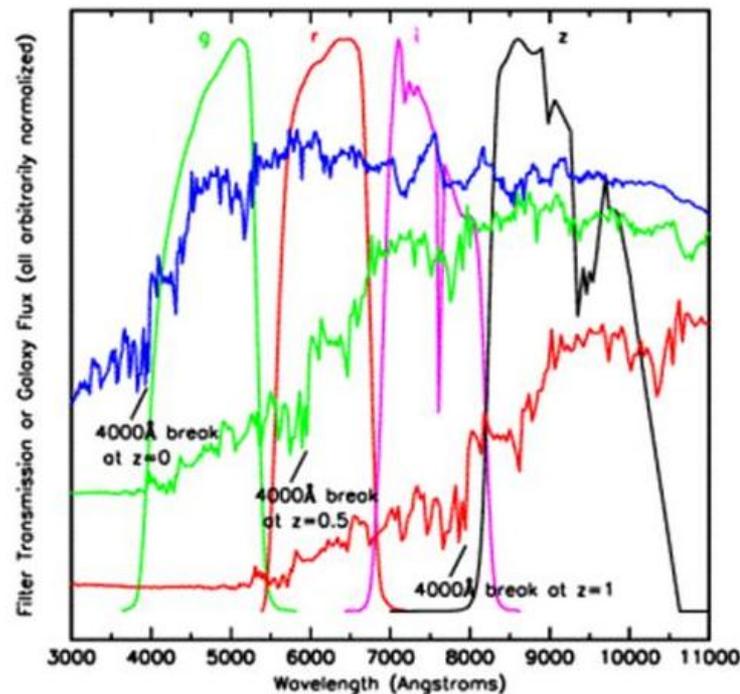
Ross Cawthon (UChicago/KICP)



DES: A Large Photometric Cosmological and Astrophysical Survey

DARK ENERGY
SURVEY

- 5 year (525 night) survey over $1/8^{\text{th}}$ of the sky (5000 deg^2)
- Many year 1 cosmological analyses to be out Summer 2017
- Cosmology: grav lensing, large scale structure, type Ia supernovae, cross correlations w/CMB, more...
- Photometric bands (g,r,i,z,y)
- Photometric redshifts (pros & cons):
 - 300 M galaxies expected
 - Photo-z (redshift) errors far larger than spectroscopy
 - Photo-z algorithms often give different predictions

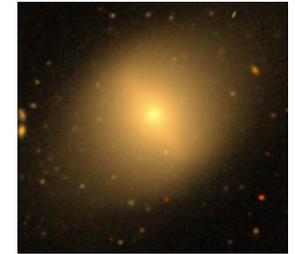




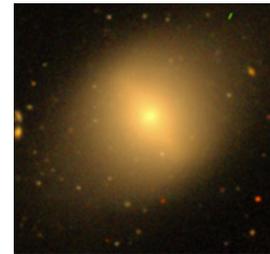
Clustering Redshifts

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SURVEY

- Independent (of photometry) technique of estimating redshifts
- Takes advantage of the clustering of galaxies (galaxies more likely than random to be close to each other)



Z=0.7?



Z=0.5?



Z=0.3?





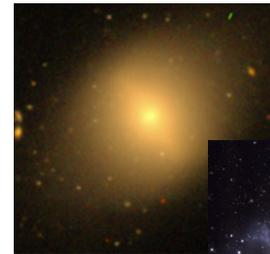
DARK ENERGY
SURVEY

Clustering Redshifts

- Independent (of photometry) technique of estimating redshifts
- Takes advantage of the clustering of galaxies (galaxies more likely than random to be close to each other)



$Z=0.7?$



$Z=0.5?$



$Z_{\text{spec}}=0.501$

(Known Redshift)



$Z=0.3?$



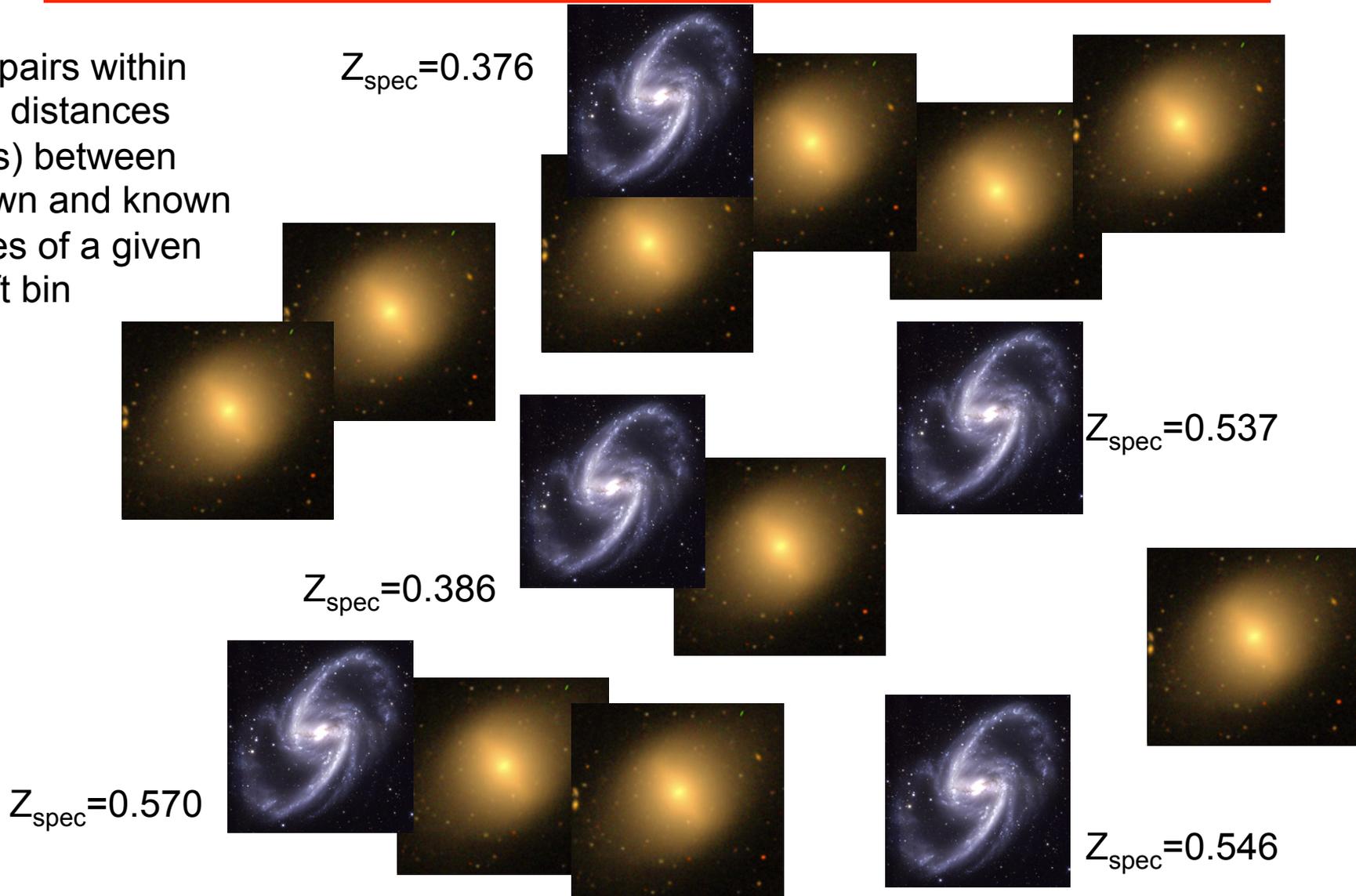
Statistically more likely the galaxy is around $Z=0.5$ (but may not be)



Clustering Redshifts (a statistical measurement)

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Count pairs within certain distances (angles) between unknown and known samples of a given redshift bin



$Z_{\text{spec}}=0.376$

$Z_{\text{spec}}=0.537$

$Z_{\text{spec}}=0.386$

$Z_{\text{spec}}=0.570$

$Z_{\text{spec}}=0.546$



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Data Available

(Regular) Galaxies

- $\Delta z_{\text{phot}} \sim 0.05(1+z)$
- i.e. 30M weak lensing source galaxies in Y1 ($z=0.2-1.3$)
- Large number, poor redshifts

Redmapper (clusters) Redmagic (large red galaxies)

- $\Delta z_{\text{phot}} \sim 0.02(1+z)$
- ~700k redmagic in Y1
- Up to $z \sim 0.9$
- Moderate number, moderate redshifts

Spectroscopic Galaxies

- $\Delta z_{\text{spec}} \sim 0.0001$
- None from DES
- Largest sample: 23k from SDSS in S82, few k from other surveys
- Mostly $z < 1$
- Small number, excellent redshifts



Data Available

DARK ENERGY
SURVEY

(Regular) Galaxies

Gatti et al.,
Davis et al.
(in prep)

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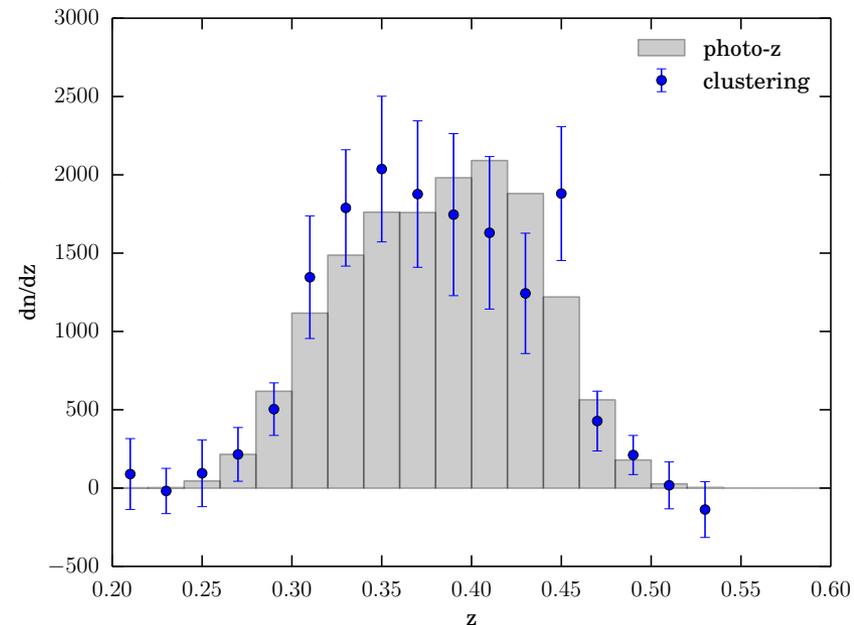


Procedure for Calibrating Redshifts

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- 1. Compute pair-counting statistic, ($\sim W(\theta)$) between unknown & known samples
 - Choose distance weighting, scales, method, errors (jackknives)
- 2. Correct for intrinsic galaxy clustering amplitude? (Galaxy Bias)
- 3. Cut low amplitude regions ('tails')
- 4. Calculate mean clustering redshift
- 5. Find single shift parameter of photometric redshift to fit clustering mean
- Future work may change procedure.
Use just clustering redshift? Allow photometric redshift to change by multiple parameters?

Dark Energy Survey
Redmagic ($z=0.3-0.45$)



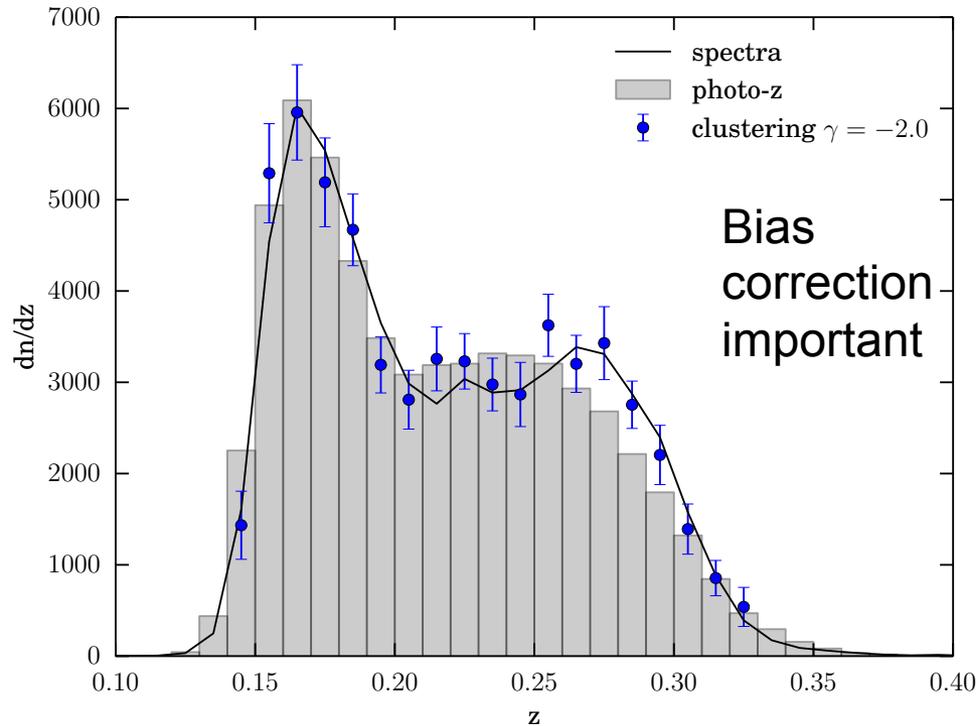
(Cawthon et al., in prep)



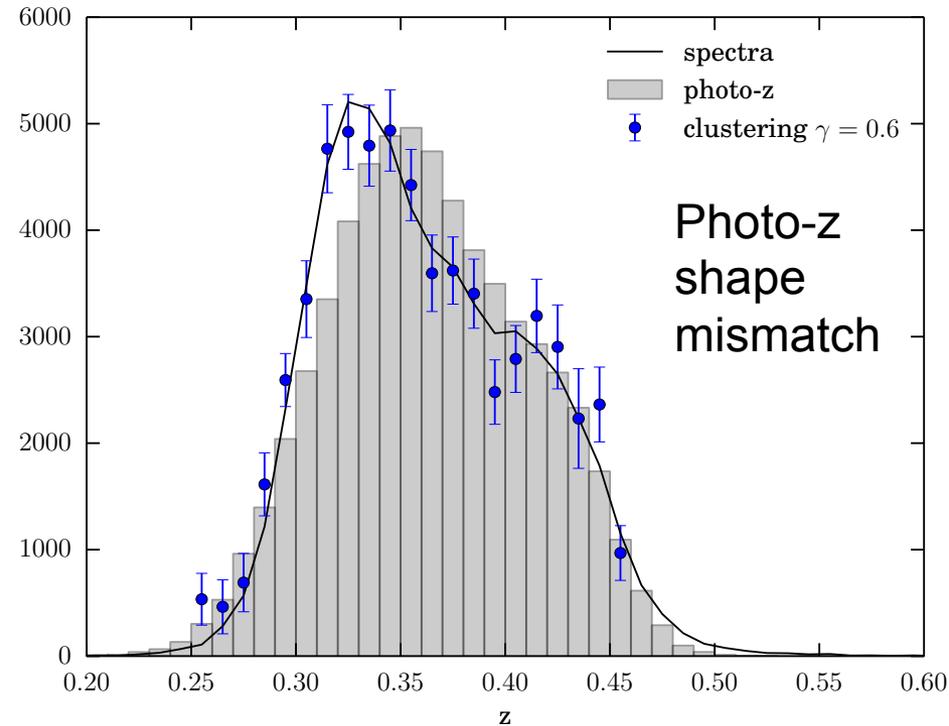
Redmagic Calibration

DARK ENERGY
SURVEY

Sloan Digital Sky Survey
Redmagic ($z=0.15-0.3$)



Sloan Digital Sky Survey
Redmagic ($z=0.3-0.45$)



These plots on subsample of SDSS redmagic that has spectra itself (truth)

Overall: $Z_{\text{bias}} < 0.005$ (SDSS), $Z_{\text{bias}} < 0.10$ (DES, larger errors) (Cawthon et al. in prep)



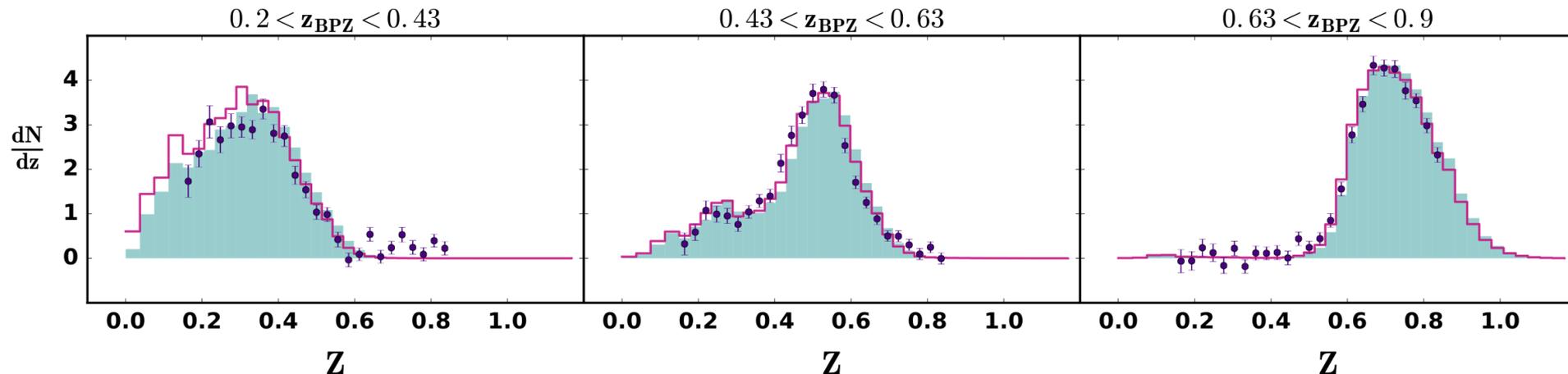
Weak Lensing Source Calibration (on sims)

DARK ENERGY
SURVEY

- Simulations paper (Gatti et al., in prep) tests many steps of the procedure, estimates systematic errors
 - Bias evolution
 - Redmagic photo-z
 - Shape of source photo-z dn/dz

Total Systematics Errors for
different photo-z codes

	Bin 1	Bin 2	Bin 3
BPZ	0.025 [0.029]	0.016 [0.019]	0.014 [0.016]
DNF	0.012 [0.016]	0.013 [0.016]	0.019 [0.021]
RF	0.015 [0.019]	0.013 [0.016]	0.013 [0.015]

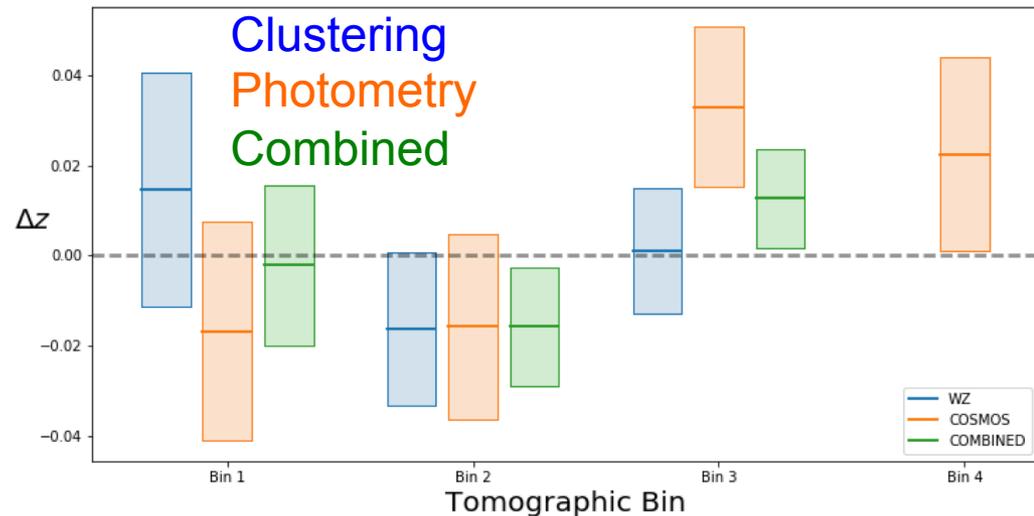
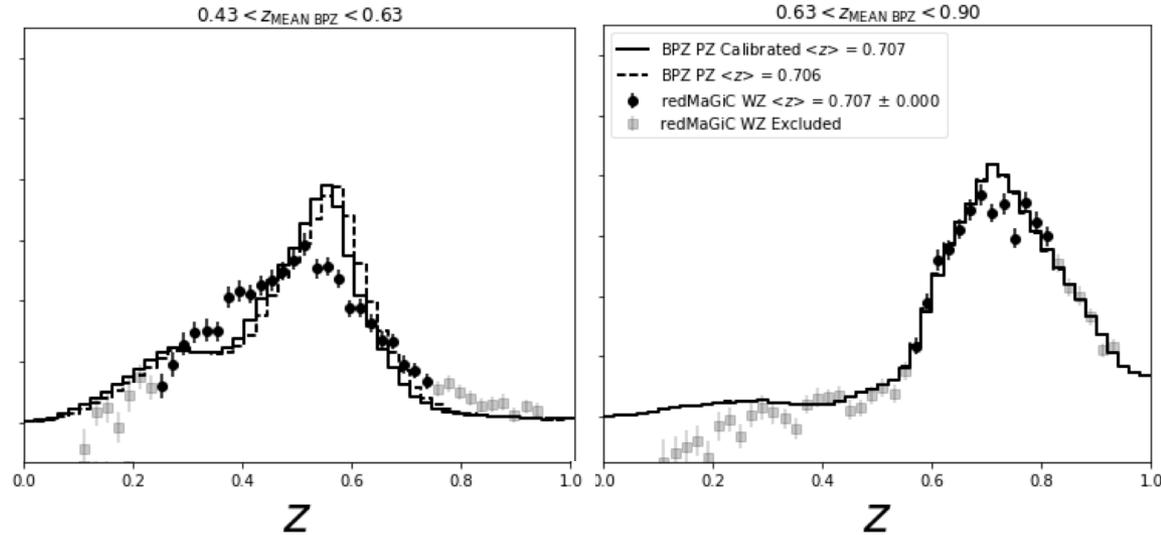




Weak Lensing Source Calibration (on data)

DARK ENERGY SURVEY

- Davis et al., in prep, applies the simulations techniques to Y1 DES data, and compares with the photometric redshift analyses
- Independent clustering and photometric redshift estimations agree within errors





DARK ENERGY
SURVEY

Summary

- DES Y1 Papers expected soon (~1 month)
- These three clustering redshifts papers (Cawthon et al., Davis et al., Gatti et al.) together are one of the most expansive applications of this technique
- Much work done to show that the technique works, to understand causes of errors, and to calibrate the data
- Clustering Redshift techniques will need to continue to develop for future DES analyses, LSST (higher redshift), other surveys
- Future spectroscopic surveys can continue to aid photometric surveys with this technique